

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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TUESDAY, - - OCTOBER 22, 1895.

MINISTER KURINO, the Japanese representative at Washington, said in a recent interview concerning Japan and Hawaii, "I do not think that there is any more immigration now, but the new Government is living up to the treaty and Japan has nothing to complain of." Might it not be well for our Japanese residents to proclaim this fact in public meeting.

THOUGH it is stated that Japan is putting forth its best efforts to keep Russia at arms' lengths, her Korean residents are putting themselves in a position to bring Russia to the front on short notice. The reports of the murder of the Queen of Korea seem to leave no question of the prominent part taken in the affair by Japanese residents. If this is the turn which Japanese aggression is to take, it is only a matter of a few months before Japan will find herself in an unenviable position.

JAPAN'S indemnity fund that is soon to be received from China, with interest added, will amount to 309,750,000 yen in Japanese silver. Count Matsugata is said to propose disposing of the indemnity as follows: 55,000,000 yen for the redemption of war loans; 50,000,000 yen for army extension; 130,000,000 yen for the extension of the navy; 5,000,000 yen for the establishment of a steel foundry and a working fund for the same; 50,000,000 yen as a reserve fund to be placed in the national treasury, and 10,000,000 yen for the establishment of an agricultural bank.

THE suggestion that President Cleveland will boom the Cuban annexation question in order to throw Hawaii into the shade is by no means an improbable possibility. From the cuts which the Administration is receiving from various Democratic State conventions, it must appear to the most thick-skinned politician that something must be done to save the present officials from general condemnation. To turn back on the Hawaiian policy at this time would be a most bitter pill to swallow, consequently the Cuban affair comes in the nick of time. The forecasting of such a move, rather than discourage Hawaiian annexationists, should lead them to redouble their efforts.

THAT municipal governments as well as national governments are prone to let sanitary affairs run themselves, until all at once they are brought face to face with the results of indifference and sometimes positive neglect, was brought out at a recent meeting of the American Public Health Association held in Denver, Colo. In a paper read by Dr. Hartzell it was stated that 216,000 tons of garbage and 4000 dead animals afflicted with tuberculosis, glanders, etc., had been thrown into the Mississippi river in one year by four cities. Other instances were noted of cities dumping hundreds of tons of garbage in districts from which large water supplies were drawn. This condition is by no means the result of studied action to pollute the water of other sections, but simply from the fact that the "average politician is not a sanitarian." The people don't think of the matter till their attention is called to it by the launching of an epidemic in their midst. Hundreds of cities and towns in the United States suffer from an epidemic of typhoid fever every summer, and trust to nothing but approaching cold weather to wipe it out. The experience is repeated the world over and will probably continue till the common people have been educated to the fact that purity in caring for personal surroundings is quite as much an element of sound development as purity in politics.

THE JAPANESE COMPLAINT.

A complaint by the Japanese citizens to their government that their people are being discriminated against by our foreign merchants and the Hawaiian Government will undoubtedly bring to light the exact status of affairs through the proper channels and put an end to suppositions and wild rumors; and it also ought to bring about an understanding that will result favorably to both the interested parties. We anticipate the outcome will be that the Japanese will find that any opposition they may have received from the white merchants has been merely the results of active competition which bring about conditions to which every nationality is subject and must expect to meet in entering a field in which the easy roads to wealth are already pretty well taken up. There are certain matters on which the people of every community must decide for themselves as to what is best for its future strength and prosperity. If by the final decision it appears to the people giving allegiance to another country that they are being maltreated, it is their misfortune but not necessarily the fault of the country or community in which they have residence.

In the matter of immigration, we see no reason why the Japanese should feel injured that people of other nationalities are brought into the country. Whether plantation managers employ Asiatic labor, European labor or American labor is a matter for them to decide, and we know of no law that compels them to look to any particular source of supply. If as some of the Japanese seem to feel, the Hawaiian treaty with Japan gives them a first lien on the labor market, it is time we found out the truth, and if necessary, that the treaty should be modified. The Japanese will have to produce more evidence than has thus far been brought forward to show that they have not been allowed all the rights and liberties for which their residence or that of any other nationality in the country calls. Furthermore it should be borne in mind by the people of every race and color that the first allegiance of this country is due the United States. So long as the present reciprocal relations with that country exist this fact must be taken into consideration in the discussion of all public matters. It is the United States that has made the country what it is today and it is on closer union with American principles and American institutions that our future prosperity depends.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Even to the most casual reader the last annual report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association presents clearly the valuable work done by the Board during the last year. It shows that while secular civilization is educating the many alien races on these islands, that Christian civilization is not far behindhand in its work, and is rapidly extending its influence among all classes of people. The address of Chief Justice Judd before the Association contains a valuable summary of the names of those who composed the missionary "reinforcements" and the date of their arrivals. How history will deal with the labor of these men, this is not the time to discuss. But serious and broad minded men of all sects will unreservedly approve of the eloquent words of the late President Garfield, who stated on the floor of Congress during the debate on the reciprocity treaty, that "the people of America had done a noble work when they undertook to plant on those distant islands the Christian institutions of the great Republic."

THE statement of Dr. Cook will call for various explanations of various rumors that have been afloat since his departure. The situation as pictured by him is entirely different from that which has been generally accepted.

COLLECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

The exhaustive report of the Collector-General of Customs for the year ending December 31, 1894, presents interesting, and, indeed, startling figures regarding the trade of these islands. It may be said, generally, that no country exhibits such general prosperity, and nearly all countries, not excepting Great Britain, fall below it in apparent prosperity.

The total imports of goods amount to \$5,104,481.43, while the exports amount to \$9,140,794.56, leaving a "balance of trade" in our favor of \$4,036,313.13. What becomes of this vast, for us, balance of trade? It does not come to us in coin, for our imports of coin amounted to only \$608,000. Who gets it? All our machinery, provisions, dry goods, and other articles of consumption are paid for, and there is this balance left over. It amounts to 5 per cent. on \$80,000,000, or 10 per cent. on \$40,000,000. Some of it is paid out to the holders of private and public securities. Some of it is invested by those to whom it is credited, in foreign securities. What becomes of it?

It may be claimed that this was the national profit of the year 1894. But a mere balance of trade is not the exact profit. There would be profit here if we had no trade, if we only traded among ourselves. There were great "profits" in Japan when that country was barricaded against foreign commerce.

Taking the total inhabitants of the islands at 100,000, which is above the correct number, it appears that the imports amount to \$50 per head. If the people of the United States were to import at the same rate, the value of the imports would reach annually the sum of \$3,250,000,000, while as a matter of fact in 1894 they only reached \$654,944,622. If the people of the United States were to export at the same rate as the Hawaiian people export, which is \$91 per head, the total foreign exports of the United States would reach \$5,915,000,000. Such figures would be startling. The actual exports of the United States for the year 1894 were valued at \$869,204,937, or about \$13 per head of the population. The people of these islands have, therefore, an apparent balance of over \$4,000,000, appearing in the "balance of trade," which is a balance greater in proportion than that which any mercantile nation of the world has. This must be reduced, however, by various payments made to the foreign account, but of which we can find no official returns, important as they are.

The par value of the stock of our sugar companies is \$27,964,290. This with the value of the unincorporated cane planting companies, may amount to \$30,000,000. An average dividend of 6 per cent. on the entire amount, less the \$10,000,000 of stock of the Hawaiian Commercial Company, would require \$1,200,000. There still remains, if these dividends were sent abroad a credit to the islands of \$2,836,000. Out of this, freight, insurance and money remitted to other countries must be deducted. Much of the money remitted to China and Japan by the merchants and laborers is remitted by drafts on this balance, but we can find no record of it. Probably a sum approaching half a million is annually expended by our people in traveling.

The figures show a strong tendency to send money out of the country, which does not look well for our own prosperity. If the islands are to become simply a source of revenue to absentees, they are indeed on the downward grade, and it would finally involve commercial and moral decadence. A close study of the financial situation as revealed by the valuable report of the Collector-General will indicate the drift of things here.

Hawaii is getting rid of the cholera, Cuba is getting rid of the Spanish flu, we are breaking down the monkey polio, and all is going well - S. F. Call.

Yes, the goose seems to be hanging pretty high all round, notwithstanding the calamity howlers.

WHENCE THEIR INSPIRATION?

This is a phase of the recent meetings of Japanese residents, in which the labored attempt of the speakers to arouse among their hearers a distrust of the Government has been quite marked, that make these meetings worthy of study from numerous points of view. We remark their labored attempts because the principal grievance was the effort to hold the Government responsible for the failure of the China to bring a mail from Japan. None know better than the leaders among these Japanese clubs that the Hawaiian Minister at Japan had no sort of control over the mail or over the movements of the steamships of the great trans-Pacific lines. It was announced in advance from San Francisco that the Pacific Mail Company intended to take special precaution to avoid a quarantine of the China. It was not expected here, however, that the precautions would go to the extent of declining to bring the mail to Honolulu. Having made inquiry we can say positively that neither the Hawaiian Government nor any of its agents were in any way responsible for the omission to bring this mail. This statement is superfluous doubtless to all save the presumably indignant Japanese friends. But at the same time we give the Japanese residents too much credit to believe that this little matter of mails is the foundation, the alpha and omega of all their woes.

The significant feature of the whole business is that, having collected the audiences on the above pretext, a general denunciation of the Hawaiian Government became the principal feature of the evening. Charges were freely made of discrimination against the Japanese, and that the Hawaiian Government is constantly violating its treaty obligations with Japan by allowing Chinese immigration to the islands. The latter charge deserves a moment's investigation. The labor convention between Japan and Hawaii contains not one word concerning Chinese. The convention was made in 1886; its term was for five years; and it is now subject to termination by either party on six months notice. While the convention was under consideration, a period of twelve to eighteen months, Mr. Gibson assured the Japanese Government that if the convention were signed, Chinese immigration should be limited, not stopped. The limit was to keep the Chinese, as near as might be, at the number then in the country, and the estimate was given that 250 each quarter would accomplish this. The ink was hardly dry on Mr. Gibson's paper when a steamer load of Chinese arrived at this port. The Japanese Government called attention to the fact that the number per quarter had been exceeded. To this it was replied that the aggregate number for the year was not exceeded and it could make no difference to the Japanese Government that the quota for several quarters was brought at one time.

The explanation was apparently satisfactory and there the matter rested, until it was recently dug up by Mr. Fujii. It will be time enough for to talk about "bad faith" when the Chinese population here is brought back to what it was in 1884. There is leeway of some 4000 yet before the Japanese have the least shadow of a reason to point to treaties and attempt to hold up the Hawaiian Government.

But mark you, why is this labor question so interesting to the Japanese merchants and shopkeepers of Honolulu? Why should they undertake to dictate to planters what labor should be employed? And why should they claim that bringing in Portuguese is a violation of their treaty rights? To what does all this lead? We ask again, from whence do they get their inspiration? Herein lies food for thought.

THE final consent of Minister Hatch to fill the diplomatic office at Washington, which will soon become vacant in consequence of the return of Minister Castle, will be received with hearty approval

by the supporters of the Republic. The same may be said of the probable appointment of Judge Cooper to the highest position in the Cabinet. Mr. Hatch's record in the Foreign Office has proved him to be peculiarly fitted for the duties which he is to assume. The only fear of the community has been that he might remain firm in his refusal to accept the position when the resignation of Minister Castle was received. While ex-Minister Thurston might be considered the logical candidate to succeed Mr. Hatch his intention to remain in private practice practically takes him from the list. The selection of Judge Cooper will undoubtedly meet with universal approval. Although Mr. Cooper would be entering upon an untried field of action, his political record has been such as to commend him most favorably for the position. He is broad-minded, careful in administration, thoroughly in sympathy with the principles on which this Government is founded, and furthermore intensely loyal to the institutions of this country and the maintenance of its dignity in the world of nations.

THE Fort-street Tower attempts to fasten on the "Tiser" the opinions of an employee of this paper who has no connection whatever with its editorial management. It is still an open question whether the writer for the Tower was suffering under the influence of a nightmare or actually was in his right mind and from a newspaper standpoint really thought he had something. Respect for a member of the fraternity inclines us to accept the first solution. Supposing we were attacked with the same disease we might try to hold our esteemed, etc., responsible for the late insurrection because the grandmother of a boy who caught shrimps in Pearl Harbor, when his sister was having the measles, told a young man who held a mortgage on a bicycle, owned by another young man who distributes the daily issue of our esteemed, etc., that she had seen that young man in conversation with a political prisoner, who had been recently released from jail, and, therefore, our esteemed, etc., must be guilty of treason. We have warned the office cat that if she strays away into the yard of a person suspected of loyalty, it will instantly provoke a savage attack on our patriotism.

JULIEN D. HAYNE's verbal perambulations on the Hawaiian Republic are just what might be expected. All he omits is his usual clattering of the missionary tin pan. Doubtless he left that in Honolulu to be used in the October issue of his magazine. The San Francisco Chronicle sizes up the gentleman and his remarks in the following style:

Julien D. Hayne is a type of the foreign adventurer to whose ill offices in the American press the Hawaiian Republic owes a great deal of annoyance. Mr. Hayne went to the Islands two years ago and announced that he was the author of the "Isles of Champagne." It did not take long for one of the Government newspapers to show that he was mistaken, and when to this "indignity" was added the mild restraint which the authorities of Hawaii put upon the absconding debtor, Mr. Hayne became a violent monarchist. In his opinion, a country that would not let him strut in borrowed literary plumage and incidentally jump his board bill was doomed to the demerit bow-wow. He is now in Chicago telling the newspapers that the Hawaiian Republic is bankrupt; that the people don't think of paying taxes, and that Lorrin Thurston and nearly all the other Republican leaders are in favor of Kalanui for queen. As a matter of fact, Hawaiian bonds are selling at par; as large a proportion of taxes are collected in Hawaii as is the case in any American State, and Mr. Thurston has given no sign of any change in his political opinions. In a word, there is no more truth in Mr. Hayne's statements about the Isles of Hawaii than there was about the "Isles of Champagne."

At the exercises to be held at the High School November 1st, a dedicatory hymn composed by Prof. Phillip H. Dodge will be rendered by the school. Mrs. B. F. Dillingham will also read a poem written for the occasion.

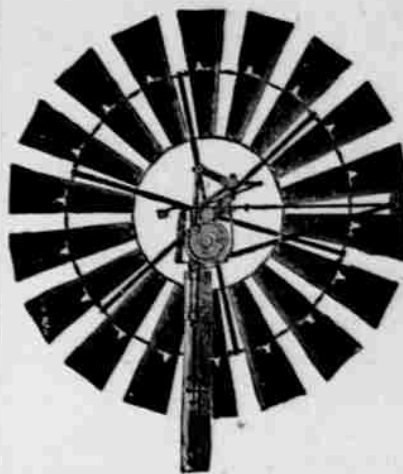
With two little children subject to group we do not rest easy without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, for the most severe attack quickly succumb to a few doses of it. - Morrison (Colo.), Bud. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

Timely Topics

THE AERMOTOR

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Steel Tower.



To those who are curious to know of the merits and origin of the Aermotor and how in the fourth year of its existence it came to turn out many times as many wind mills as all others combined, the following facts will be of interest. They commenced in a field in which there had been no improvement for 25 years, and in which there seemed no talent or ambition and none has since been shown except in the feeble imitation of their invention. Before commencing the manufacture, exhaustive scientific investigations and experiments were made by a skilled mechanical engineer, in which over 5500 dynamometric tests were made on 61 different forms of wheels, propelled by artificial and therefore uniform wind, which settled definitely many questions relating to the proper speed of the wheel, the best form, angle, curvature and amount of sail surface, the resistance of air to the rotation, obstructions before the wheel, as in the vaneless mill; and many other more abstruse, though not less important questions. They insert in the casting a gun metal box which is in itself the best bearing known. This bearing is made with a large upright tube which is filled with machinists' waste saturated with oil. This arrangement makes the best and most lasting method of oiling. It is the one universally adopted by railroads and in trunions for cable roads and wherever constant and severe usage make frequent oiling necessary. Graphite bearings have long been known, but in none of these places are they used, although railroad men would not hesitate to incur almost any expense to avoid the constant attention which frequent oiling and hot boxes require. The graphite bearing in connection with wind mills has only been brought out to obviate the necessity of using the tilting tower. If you want a strong stiff steel tower, or one that your don't have to climb (the tilting tower) and the wheel that runs when all others stand still, that cost you less than wood and lasts ten times as long the Aermotor will fill the bill.

Copious illustrated printed matter showing every conceivable phase of wind mill construction can be had upon application at

THE
Hawaiian Hardware
COMPANY, L'D.,
Opposite Spreckels' Bank,
307 FORT STREET.